

and put to some honorable labor such as raising potatoes, raising grain cattle and sheep, and performing other useful and necessary labors for the good of mankind. Amen.

## Local and Other Matters

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 23.

**Opened.**—The University of Deseret opened yesterday.

**Bluing.**—Ching Foo liquid bluing, of excellent quality, manufactured by Mr. Henry Snell, is upon the market.

**President Young's Health.**—In the early part of to-day President B. Young's condition was deemed to be quite critical, but we are pleased to be able to state it was more hopeful this afternoon. It was believed he was again improving.

**Jailor's House.**—The New addition to the City Jail having been completed, a new house for the jailor is in course of erection, in close proximity to the fire engine house. The building will be 50 feet by 25 feet and two stories high. The work is being done under the direction of Mr. Peter Reid.

**In England.**—A private letter from Elder Joseph M. Watson states that he had lately been visiting relatives and friends in Yorkshire and the North of England, and parties to whom he had letters of introduction from residents of this city. He was cordially received by all he called upon, and has had many opportunities of preaching the gospel to them.

**Cut Them.**—The Deseret Telegraph Company have suffered considerable damage by the branches of trees, in various parts of the Territory striking against the wires. This is especially the case in windy weather. Where trees are in close proximity to the line, their owners should cut the branches down close, that the damage alluded to may be avoided.

**Damaged.**—On Saturday, Benjamin Roland, of the 15th Ward, was bringing a load of hay from a few miles south of the city. A man who was driving past and cracking his whip violently startled Mr. Roland's team, the result being that the wagon was capsized, and he and another man and a boy thrown from the load. One of his horses was so injured that it will probably be several months before it will be of any service again. It is a valuable animal, the team having cost over \$500. With the exception of a few bruises, Mr. Roland and his two companions escaped unhurt.

**A Change.**—We have not attempted to count the number of times it has been flashed over the wires and published in the journals of the country that "Howard is in active pursuit of the hostiles." Herein is verified the truth of the saying that "a stern chase is always along one." It will probably be a relief to the readers of the Indian dispatches to have a change. According to late intelligence instead of Howard begin in "pursuit of the hostiles," the hostiles are now actively hunting for Howard. If General Howard should have as little success in getting away from his pursuers as he has had in catching up with them when he was giving chase, the public may reasonably anticipate a meeting of the two parties at an early date.

**A Wealth of Resources.**—From Judge A. C. Pyper we have obtained some information relative to the recent visit of himself and President John W. Young, to Pleasant Valley. Observations taken by the last named gentleman showed that the altitude of the valley is 7,575 feet above sea level. It is situated 49 and 7-10 miles from Springville—railroad measurement. Sixteen miles of the narrow gauge, now in course of construction, is already graded. It is estimated that the cost of grading the road will be about \$3,000 per mile, and the heaviest incline will probably be about 200 feet to the mile. On the heaviest grades a good deal of "rip-rapping," to save bridging, will have to be done. This will be the most expensive part of that department of the work. The construction is being pushed with great energy. The

surveyors are operating about a mile ahead of the graders. The railroad and most of the leading coal mines are owned by Messrs. Child, Packard, Pritchard, Crandall and others.

The mines are principally in the southern part of Pleasant Valley, and are located mainly about 12 miles east of the town of Fairview, or "North Bend," Sanpete County. One, in which Mr. P. Pugsley is largely interested, is 32 feet thick, and has six coking furnaces in connection with it. Others, owned mostly by the Company interested in the railroad, vary in thickness, one vein being 11 feet thick, another 13 feet, another 16 feet, another 5 feet and still another 4 feet, besides any number of deposits that have not yet been opened. In fact, that part of the country appears to be almost one mass of coal, which is of the finest coking quality. The Company already mentioned have 200 tons on the dump.

The surrounding cañons are full of splendid timber, suitable for mining or almost any other purpose. The valley proper is probably about six miles long, with excellent grazing. There are from six to eight ranches there now with large herds of cattle and horses. The streams of water are filled with trout and flow into Green River. There is an abundance of game, especially deer, in the locality, and there are a couple of sulphur springs in the valley.

The coal discoveries in Pleasant Valley were made only two years ago last July, and consequently the development of the claims, the railroad building, so far as advanced, and other improvements have all been done since that time. The making of the wagon road in Spanish Fork Cañon, aside from the railroad, cost \$11,000.

Pleasant Valley is a little spot, but a few miles in extent, but it appears to contain an almost incalculable amount of undeveloped wealth, which will doubtless, judging from the energy with which railroad and other improvements are being pushed, be widely utilized at no distant day, and be a great benefit to the community.

**Franklin.**—Franklin, the present terminus of the Utah Northern Railroad, may be said to be the jumping off place of the settlements made by the Utah people in that direction, that is, not counting Soda Springs and a small place here and there. Franklin being in Idaho, does not seem to be so affectionately regarded by settlers, and, consequently, apart from its transient importance as the railroad terminus, it hardly exhibits that air of quiet, substantial prosperity and satisfied repose that most other settlements in Cache Valley and of this Territory do. Being situated at the extreme northern end of the valley named, the winters are lengthy and the snow lies deep and long. Much of the land adjacent to the settlement, north and south, has not that fertile appearance which the larger part of the valley has. For instance, what could be more delightful to the eye than the large prairie-like expanses of fertile meadow land, with its beautiful sweep of grass, growing and ripening into thousands upon thousands of tons of hay, which greet the eye near Mendon, Logan, Smithfield, Richmond and other places in that region? The sight is sufficient to charm the heart of every lover of Nature. Leaving Richmond and traveling towards Franklin, the country appears much less fertile and promising. But the new settlement called Lewiston and the recently made farms which dot the wide expanse on the west of the road are fast changing the aspect, and give promise of beauty to the eye and wealth to the barn.

Franklin itself is rather peculiar for situation. You can enter that settlement, but you cannot get out of it any way you choose. When you stand on the north-east side of the settlement, it appears to be located upon an island, with sweeps of meadow or bottom lands surrounding it, the last named land being formed by Cub River, on the north side, and Little and Spring creeks eastward. This bottom land furnishes the farming and hay land for the settlement.

Near Franklin and near the center of the valley rises a mountain, virtually ending the valley by dividing it into two necks, Bear River running down the western neck. The Franklin neck, bounded on the south by Cub River, appears to be

two or three miles wide. The land there is tolerably level, and is apparently similar to much of the bench land in this vicinity. With the waters of Cub River many thousands of acres will be made to produce good crops of grain and grass.

The cañons and mountains on the east side of Franklin are well stocked with timber and firewood, getting out the former being one of the chief industries of the settlement. So that for land, water, range and timber, Franklin and vicinity have advantages to compensate for some disadvantages, and as the population increases those facilities will be looked after and taken advantage of to a much greater extent than at present.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 29.

**Goodly Company.**—Five cars of excursionists, for Cache Valley, went up on the Utah Central Railroad this morning.

**Fire.**—There was an alarm of fire to-day. Flames had broken out in a blacksmith shop, on Commercial Street, but were extinguished in their incipency, without the aid of the fire brigade apparatus. But little damage was done.

**Timber Burning.**—To-day a vast and dense smoke has been issuing from a portion of the range of mountains on the west side of this valley. It is supposed to be from fire in the timber in the vicinity of Bingham Cañon being on fire.

**Good.**—The supervisor is putting down one of those substantial cobble crossings, from the NEWS office to the south-east corner of the Temple Block. There is a great amount of pedestrian traffic over that spot, and therefore the improvement was much needed.

**Oil Shale.**—We have seen a specimen of oil shale, from a large deposit discovered in Spanish Fork Cañon. Judges say it is an excellent article, and well adapted for the manufacture of burning gas, petroleum, &c.

We understand that steps are being taken by some capitalists of this city to develop the claim, which is said to be valuable.

**Bury Them Deep.**—To-day a gentleman entered a complaint against a person for having taken the carcass of a cow a short distance south of the city and leaving it uncovered to decay and poison the surrounding atmosphere.

Such pollutions of the air that has to be breathed by human beings are insufferable nuisances, and should not be tolerated.

**Drinking Fountains.**—A couple of the public ornamental drinking fountains have been erected, one adjacent to Z. C. M. I. building, and the other near the south gate of the Temple Block. They are of iron, neat and tasteful. Each has several jets of water, which flow from the head of the fountain into a large basin.

Three others will soon be erected, one at the Deseret National Bank corner, one at the Eagle Emporium and one in the vicinity of Walker Bro's store.

We understand those to whose premises they are in close proximity, pay the expense of the fountain, and the City does the work of erecting them.

**The Railroad Workshops.**—If telegraphic information is correct upon the subject, the Union Pacific Railroad shops are to be removed from Omaha to a point further west, probably in the vicinity of the western terminus of the line. The locality to be favored is not generally known. Wherever it shall be it will, in a business point, be a favored spot. Should the shops be situated, for instance, at any point in this Territory, especially if not far from Salt Lake, the capital of Utah, the effect would be a considerable improvement in trade. A large number of men now without work would find employment, and there would be a sufficiently enhanced demand for the products of the country to prove a pretty general benefit to the people.

**City Council.**—The Council met last evening, Mayor Little presiding.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Mr. Burrill, who asks for compensation for damage he claims to have been done to his horse and buggy in crossing a bridge that was out of repair, reported adversely thereon; adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Charles Longson and others, asking for a supply of water to mature their crops, on land situated on the bench south-east of the City, reported that the only right the petitioners had to Emigration Creek was to the surplus water thereof. They recommended, however, that the water-master be instructed to make as favorable a distribution to them as he could, without infringing upon the vested rights of the property-holders of the 1st, 2nd and 10th Wards, of the city. The committee also recommended that a standing committee on irrigation be appointed; adopted.

The sum of \$1,500 was appropriated to the contingent fund of the superintendent of water works, and \$2,000 to be applied on the construction of the jailor's house.

The ordinance in relation to nuisances was referred to the committee on municipal laws, with instructions to examine it and report as to what alterations or amendments may be necessary.

The Council adjourned till next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

**RANK IN RUSSIA.**—In speaking of the singular position of the Russian nobility, who, since the time of Peter the Great, have been in all stages of degradation and of power—now bastinadoed by the Czar, and now putting him to death—Mr. Wallace cites some curious anecdotes. When Dumouriez, the French general and diplomatist, was at St. Petersburg in the time of Paul, he happened to speak to the Czar about the "most considerable persons" at his court. "Understand, sir," said Paul, "that there is no considerable person here, except the one to whom I am speaking, and while I am speaking to him." This was the despotism which it soon became necessary to "temper by assassination," as the French wit said. It seems there are now 653,000 "hereditary nobles" in Russia, 374,000 "personal nobles," 693,000 persons belonging to the clerical classes, 4,768,000 to the military classes, and that the rural population makes a solid mass of 64,000,000—while in the whole empire there are only 153,135 foreigners. Among the peasants the common style of address at a public meeting is not "gentlemen," or "fellow-citizens," but "ye orthodox." Heresy is a crime in Russia, unless a man is a native-born heretic, like the Mahometans—but an orthodox Christian may believe almost anything and scarcely need go to church at all. Yet there is plenty of fanaticism and bigotry in the country.

Wooden handles like a shawl strap are now put upon the water-melons sold in this city. If the last generation had done its duty in artificial selection and interbreeding, nice handles would have grown upon watermelons by this time, so that they could be carried like a satchel.—Commercial Advertiser.

## NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

Charles G. Boren, Plaintiff  
against  
Louisa Boren, defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah:

To Louisa Boren, defendant, greeting:  
YOU are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Charles G. Boren, plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons if served within this county, and if not within this county but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce against you upon the ground of wilful desertion, and other causes, in the complaint stated.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 17th day of August, A. D., 1877.

D. BOCKHOLT,  
Clerk of Probate Court, Salt Lake Co.  
By CHAS. S. BURTON,  
Deputy.

\$1200

Salary. Permanent salesman wanted to sell our Staple Goods to dealers. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., No. 9, 4 & 5 Home St., Cincinnati, O.



The ONLY BLACKING that meets the demand for a quick and brilliant polish.  
**"BIXBY'S BEST"**  
absolutely nourishes and preserves the leather.  
J. M. BIXBY & Co., 173 & 175 Washington St., N. Y.

## THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF PARLEY P. PRATT

Calf gilt, \$4.00. Morocco gilt, \$5.00.  
A few copies for sale at the office of the Deseret Evening News, Salt Lake City.  
Mailed on receipt of price. will

## APPLICATION For Disincorporation of the Sevier Co-operative Horse Herd.

A STATEMENT signed by the President and Secretary of said Incorporation setting forth that at a meeting of Stockholders held for that purpose at Richfield, August 8, 1877, it was decided by a two-thirds vote to disincorporate and dissolve the incorporation.  
All persons interested will please take notice that Thursday, the 6th day of September, A. D., 1877, at 2 p. m., is the day and hour set for hearing said application at Richfield.

WILLIAM MORRISON, Probate Clerk.  
Richfield, Sevier Co., Aug. 11, 1877.

## WOOL! WOOL! WOOL! WANTED! 100,000 Pounds OF WOOL

Good Merchantable Quality,  
For which will be paid  
ONE-THIRD IN MONEY AND TWO-THIRDS IN OUR FACTORY CLOTH ON DELIVERY OF THE WOOL.

APPLY TO  
**JOHN R. HASLAM**

At President Brigham Young's w15

## THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST  
Is the Grand Old

## MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Which has stood the test of 40 years. There is no sore it will not heal, no lameness it will not cure, no ache, no pain, that afflicts the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

For Men, it will cure Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Frost-bites, Swellings, Contracted Cords, Pain in the Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Chills, Strains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Sore Nipples, Eruptions, Pains, Wounds, Ulcers.

For Animals, it will cure Spavin, Galls and Sores, Swinny, Ring Bone, Windgalls, Big Head, Poll Evil, Humors and Sores, Lameness, Swellings, Scratches, Distemper, Stiffness, Strains, Soreness, Open Sores.